WASHINGTON

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1851.

Mr. WEBSTER'S BUFFALO SPEECH .- Aware that a long speech, hurriedly reported and forthwith transmitted to the press five hundred miles off by telegraph, must, though mainly correct, contain inaccuracies, we have waited for a revised version of Mr. Webster's important speech at Buffalo before giving it to our readers. In a day or two we shall receive a corrected copy; but, in the mean time, it is due to the distinguished speaker that we correct one error which escaped the press, and which has been made the subject of animadversion by papers not unwilling to place Mr. WEBSTER in a false position. Towards the close of the speech he is reported to have said, "Gentlemen, I regret exceedingly that slavery exists in the Southern States. and that Congress has no power over it." We learn through a friend of Mr. W.'s, since his return to the city-as well as by a correction published in the New York papers-that what he did say was, "Gentlemen, I regret extremely that slavery exists in the Southern States; but Congress has no power to act upon it. It may be, however, that, in the dispensation of Providence, some remedy for this evil may occur, or may be hoped for here-

HAPHAZARD CONSTITUTION-MARING .- Yester day was the day appointed for the people of Mary-land to vote on the adoption of their new Constitution. What their decision was, we of course do not yet know; but certainly no people were ever called upon to give so solemn a vote on so extraordinary an instrument. Much has been said in the papers as to the loose and incorrect manner in which the Constitution was prepared for submission to the public decision; but one fact has just been established by the testimony of Mr. BREWER. Clerk of the Convention; and that is, that in the engrossment of the document one article was inserted which had been rejected by the Convention, and one emitted which had been adopted; and this seems to be only one of a series of blunders.

Perhaps the greatest source of social annovance and injury to American cities, is the complicated evil of Fire, and its accompanying mischiefs of disorderly fire companies, and the riots, disturbances, and destruction of life and property, too often arising from the quarrels of those very parties whose evowed object is, by union, to arrest the progress of fire, and to save our property from its ravages. It is most probably unknown to the large majority of our suffering citizens that an adequate remedy exists against this daily growing evil-a remedy so simple that it may always be at hand. and under the immediate control of every house holder, and, when necessary to be resorted to, so easy of application that a child may use it. Our readers will remember some mention of the invention in a late letter of our London correspondent Since then we have received from a friend in England a pamphlet containing a description of the invention, and numerous testimonials of its efficiency in immediately extinguishing the most raging flames. The apparatus is nearly as portable as a fire bucket; the article used (anti-combustive gas) perfectly innoxious to life or comfort, without injury to property, and at the same time instantaneously destructive to flame. These appear, upon ample testimony, to be literal facts; yet the American public have, from some cause or other, not yet been favored with a participation in the advantages of this great invention. The English patent is vested in a regularly organized company, with manufacturing establishments, doing extensive busimanufacturing establishments, doing extensive business, and sharing dividends. Their wonder-working, fire-subduing engines are rapidly distributing to every part of the British Empire. The Queen, the greater number of the nobility, and many of the principal manufacturers have the machines in their palaces, mansions, and establishments. The Association for promoting Emigration to the Canterbury settlement in New Zealand take the machines out in the vessels conveying emigrants. The invention is strongly recommended by many princi-pal officers in the Royal Navy and well-informed commanders in the merchant service; and Lord Brougham recently said that he hoped before long no vessel would be allowed to put to sea without having some of these machines on board. The Royal Commissioners for the Great Industrial Exhibition have directed the introduction of them into the Crystal Palace, for the protection of the invalua-ble articles collected at the World's Fair; and if we may judge from the tone of all the leading journals. and the expressions, both public and private, of in-fluential and intelligent individuals, few inventions of the present day have created a greater sensation

in the European public.

Companies are now forming, upon a large scale, both in England and France, with a view to protection from fire, by the substitution of this new antifire agent for the old mode of conquering that dangerous enemy.

If this invention be thus highly appreciated it Europe, where, owing to the nature of the materials used in building-brick and stone-fire is comparatively an unfrequent desolating scourge, and where the organization of fire companies is very complete and efficient, and their operations always orderly, how inestimable ought it to be considered in the United States, where, in many parts of the country, our buildings are constructed of highly combustible materials, and where in our cities, in too many instances, our fire companies are any thing rather than a safeguard and protection. We are afraid that too often the destruction and disorders of the latter, even in a pecuniary point of view, occasion more loss than the ravages of fire itself. Altogether it must be obvious that fire and its accompanying evils are more destructive of property in our country than in all the countries of Europe combined, or in any state or condition of society recorded in ancient or modern history. The value of the new "Fire Annihilator" in the United States must rank with that of the steamboat, the electric telegraph, the cotton gin, and the railroad; and yet, strange to say, the English proprietors have not yet sought to embrace the United States in their field of operations.

To put our readers in possession of one of the proofs of the great power and efficiency of the invention, we copy the annexed letter, addressed by W. Bates, Jr., the Manager of the Imperial Patent Wadding Company, Manchester, to Mr. Phillips, the Patentee and Superintendent of the Fire Annihilator Company:

ZIRI STREET MILLS, MINCRESPER,
APRIL 2, 1851.

Six: We have much pleasure in adding our testimony to the great value of your invention—the Fire Annihilator. Owing to the great hest required in the manufacture of our goods, and the consequent liability of the material to ignits, the Insurance Offices have always refused to insure our premises, even at the rates paid for the most hazardous trades. Now, however, we consider ourselves perfectly safe, for, in addition to your apparatus, we have both steam and water conveyed in pipes to all parts of the building; but we consider with cotton. The fabric produced by this combination regred in pipes to all parts of the building; but we consider

the Annihilator will be able to put out any fire that may hereafter occur. One that took place in January last was put out in about five minutes by three charges, (although it spread with the rapidity of gunpowder a distance of 150 feet,) and the men were enabled to resume work in an hour

Two other very great advantages the Annihilator p the vapor enables persons to breathe in the room where the fire is, and the apparatus can be used without causing the lead damage to the machinery, as is the case with both steam as

have no hesitation in saying that even the portable machines will be found sufficient to extinguish any fire, if applied immediately on its outbreak.

We are, sir, yours respectfully,

Per pro the Imperial Patent Wadding Company,

WILLIAM BATES, Jr.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST .- The Missouri Reublican says that at no period since 1840 has the nigration to Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Mis-

souri been so general as this spring. Large accessions are daily made to their population from other States of the Union, and sections of the country which have heretofore been passed by are now rapidly filling up with population. In addition to the tide from other States, greatly increased numbers of foreign emigrants are arriving. Nearly every boat from the South, and frequently boats from the Ohio, come crowded to excess with these

COINAGE FOR THE MONTH OF MAY. Mr. E. C. Dale. Assistant Treasurer at the United States Mint, has furnished the Philadelphia papers with the following view of the coinage of

26,695 43,000 234,676	Double Eagles	266,950
4,254,800	Pieces	37,638
Deposites Gold by	Pieces for coinage from 1st to 3ist May allion from California	, 1851 : \$3,205,600

The U. S. sloop of war Jamestown, Capt. Bown ing, bound to Brazil via Madeira, sailed from Norfolk on Monday last.

Silver bullion deposited in same time. . 14,800

3,271,200

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 29th March eport that the Representative Chamber of the province has refused to accept the resignation of Gen. Rosas. Several of the provinces have acted likewise, and restored to Rosas all the powers he re-

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. ALEXANDER D. MOORE, Collector of the Customs, Wilmington, N. C., vice Robert G. Rankin.

the Alexandria Canal for that month were 5,801 tons-"the commencement." During May the receipts have been 8,219 tons, showing a monthly increase of more than 2,000, with a prospect of a continued increase. - Alex. Gazette.

We are often instructed by the fresh and healthful spirit, as well as amused by the naïveté, of the editorials of some of our country contemporaries. Take the annexed as an example, from the Wis-

consin Mercury: "We have been gardening this week, and, having no "We have been gardening this week, and, having no breath left to blow the bellows of aspiring politicians, have substituted the scissors for the pen. If those editors who are hurling their big words of defiance and reproach at each other would just take the "shovel and the hoe," and go out into the golden sunlight and the pure air of heaven, we think they would forget their angry feelings, and possibly acknowsubstituted the scissors for the pen. If those editors who are hurling their big words of defiance and reprosch at each other would just take the "shovel and the hoe," and go out into the golden sunlight and the pure air of heaven, we think they would forget their angry feelings, and possibly acknowledge that their opponents were no preater rogues than themselves. Envy and mattee can never exist in the presence of bursting buds and springing grass, and no man can sow his seeds in anger, because the implied trust in the bounty and care of Providence of the act itself precludes any such witch demotions. With the songe of the birds, cheerfulness, and maybe the dim-remembered house and saviestions of our such care of providence of the act itself precludes any such witch long toms, and all of them are doing a fine business.

Large numbers of persons are returning from Scott's river and locating at Morrie's Ravine, Long's Bar, Oregon Gulch, labor, so much the better for you. We have set the example, and can speak advisedly."

has discovered another new planet. The discovery was made May 19th, in the constellation Scorpio, about 8 north of the ecliptic, and forming at the time an equilateral triangle with the stars (xi) Scorpii and (psi) Libra. It is of a pale bluish color, and its light is about equal to that of a star of the ninth magnitude. The following are the observed places :

Greenwich Mean Right North Polar h. m. s. h. m. s. deg. m. h. m. s. h. m. s. deg. m. s.

May 19, at...12 52 36 16 4 10.41 103 23 34.9

""....13 26 36 16 4 8.81 103 23 37.6

THE MISSISSIPPI .- The May number of De Bow's Re view has an article of great interest on the " public lands and levees of Louisians." The writer contends that an entirely new system of levees must be adopted along the Mississippi or the lowlands of Louisiana will have to be abandoned He intimates that these dykes might cost ten millions, though the Savannah Republican supposes that they would cost four times as much at least, and that they ought to be as strong and permanent as those along the Po, and wide enough for a spacious highway on the top. Nor would such an outlay be extravagant, for the writer in the Review estimates the destruction of property by the overflows of this season at from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000, and says that a proper system of levees would reclaim from three to four millions of as good land as there is in the Mississippi Delta. He adds : "The whole question, it seems to me, has resolved itself into the alternative that relief must be speedily extended or the low lands of Louisiana abandoned. The latter alternative low lands of Louisians abandoned. The latter alternative would be ruinous to thousands who have spent fortunes in purchasing and improving those lands; and, by reducing the amount of the annual crop of sugar and cotton in our country, would increase the price of those articles, compel us to depend for the deficiency thus caused on foreign countries, and prove seriously inconvenient to a great number of our

REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS.—At nine o'clock yesterday company C, 4th U. S. Infantry, took up its line of march under command of Liout. McConnell, for Fort Gratiot, at the under command of Lieut. McConnell, for Fort Gratiot, at the head of the St. Clair river. As they marched down Jeffer-son avenue, led by the fine Band of the 4th Infantry, we were son avenue, led by the fine Band of the 4th Infantry, we were unable to resist a feeling of regret and sorrow at their departure. The strains of the Band died away in the distance, silence again reigned, and the city of the Straits was left, for the first time for many years, without a military force. Under the French, English, and United States Governments successively, Detroit has continued a military post since 1782.

Upon the troops being ordered here in 1837, the present barracks were built by private individuals, and have since been hired by Government at an expense of about \$400 per annum. To cut off this expense, it is said Major General Jesup has seen fit to issue the present order for the removal of the troops. Fort Wayne, three miles down the river, remains in an unfinished state for want of an appropriation recessary to that object, and to rebuild the officers' quarters, which were destroyed by fire in the winter of 1850. The fort, being unoccupied, will of course go tapidly to decay and dilapidation, and become useless, or require a renewed and larger outlay to place it in condition.—Advertiser.

CALIFORNIA INTELLIGENCE.

Our Telegraphic report of yesterday contained a fair summary of the general news brought by the last arrivals from California. We add, however, the following details of late intelligence from the mining districts, as we find it in the newspapers:

At a meeting of the miners at Horse Shoe bar, on the Sa cramento, resolutions were passed that they would not recognise the right of the jurisdiction of the courts in cases of trespass on mineral claims, on the ground that they "could be more speedily settled, and with greater justice, by the mineral themselves."

A rich gulch or ravine had been accidentally discovere A near guice or ravine had been accidentally discovered about a mile southeast of the great tunnel at Coloma.

The intelligence of the recent discoveries in Shasta Valley is fully confirmed, says the Sacramento Transcript of May 1, by the passengers in the steamer Martha Jane, which arrived yesterday evening from Colosi. The valley extends down to where the streams join Scott's river, and a correspondent assures us that "gold at no great depth has been found in every shaft that has been sunk."

A commany of four recent contends in male at Bloom

shaft that has been sunk."

A company of four persons, engaged in a gulch at Placerville, are taking out daily \$1,000, or \$250 spiece. The gulch had been previously worked, but by digging into the banks, and washing an extra quantity of earth, the company are enabled to make these wages.

Todd's Valley, located about midway between the Middle and North Fork of the American river, is said to contain extensive diggings. There is an extensive district of country in the vicinity that has never been thoroughly prospected. The valley contained seven or eight hundred miners a few months ago.

months ago.

The miners on the North Fork of Feather river are doing quite well on the bars which they are able to work. In many cases, high up, the bars are covered with snow, and it is necessary to remove six and eight feet of snow before they reach the surface of the bar. But few of them will be worked successfully, on account of the high state of the water, which must continue for a month or six weeks to come. The Marysville Herald furnishes the following items relative to one of the bars on the North Fork:

Those who have claims above Rich Bar are doing well.
One man, named Pool, with his partner, took out in one afternoon 70 ounces. Other claims in the neighborhood are afternoon 70 ounces.

paying from \$400 to \$600 per day. Quite an excitement was raised at Goodrich and Jacob's ranche, seven miles north of the mouth of Nelson's creek, by four or five men coming in for provisions. Some fifty men came to the conclusion that these men must have gold diggings somewhere in the neighborhood, and determined to follow them; but after two or three days they escaped in the night, and disappointed their followers. Hundreds are now travelling about the neighborhood trying to find their whereabouts, but have so far been unsuccessful. Provisions are quite plenty. Flour is selling at 25 cents.

is selling at 25 cents.

The numerous canons and guiches within an area of five miles of Georgetown have generally paid well. Many of the canons, smong others the Oregon and Missouri, have been worked ever half a dozen times. The diggings were not thoroughly understood at the start, and surface washing was pursued by the miners. Afterwards holes were sunk, deeper and deeper, until late experience has shown that shafts sunk one hundred feet, and then the system of coyoting adopted, is the proper mode for working that district of country. roper mode for working that district of country.

A friend who is just down from these diggings informs u

A friend who is just down from these diggings informs us that the miners there are making very fair averages. The large slide leading down from Soldier's Guich toward Sutter creek is entirely dug up. Those who happened to strike the rich lead deposited along the old channel of the stream have been quite successful. There are some three hundred persons still at work there, who make on an average from eight dollars to sixteen dollars per day. The snow has all disappeared, with the exception of a little on the bill tops in the vicinity. The copious fall of water has given those who had earth threwn up in the guiches an admirable opportunity to wash it out.

We learn that the miners have, in a great measure, deserted these diggings on account of the difficulties with the Indians. Indian Gulch has been entirely deserted, whilst only some twenty persons are on Fine Gold Gulch. It is said that those remaining are making twenty-five dollars per day, and none below that sum.

A miner in the vicinity of Nevada took out a piece of

quartz rock weighing seventeen pounds, strongly impregnated with gold. It is valued at \$2,500, and was found close to the surface.

from Newtown, near Deer creek. Some rich specimens have been taken out already.

We are gratified to learn from the Stockton Journal that the Southern mines give promise of a most prosperous season to the miners. The Journal says: At Mokelume Hill, a few

days since, some parties entered an old deserted hole, and in one day washed out \$1,200. The attack made upon this rich

Rich Gulch, and Bute Creek, where none of the miners are making less than from five dollars to an ounce per day.

A correspondent of the Stockton Journal, writing from A correspondent of the Stockton Journal, writing from feelings, thus aroused, moistens the eye, we need not be ashamed. Go out, then, ye sweltering denizens of grim and cobwebbed offices, into God's glorious sunlight, that your sluggish blood may be quickened in its flow, and your hearts refreshed by a communion with nature; if you blister your hand and get a kink in your back by a few hours of manual labor, so much the better for you. We have set the example, and can speak advisedly."

Discovery of a New Planet.—Mr. J. R. Hind, the astronomer at Bishop's Observatory, Regent Park, London, has discovered another new planet. The discovery was made that the section journal, writing from the Mariposa, in speaking of some large pieces of gold recently found in that section, eavs: "The largest piece weight founces, and the next is 55 ounces of pure gold. The first two are considerably impreguated with rock, though their intrinsic value is more than helf their weight. The people have been desing remarkably well for the last few weeks, and they are coming fast from all parts of the country."

The Marysville Herald says that the old company on Rich Bar, Feather river, are erecting a saw mill to get out plank for a flume. They intend fluming about half a mile of the

The "Alts California" of the 1st of May says : "For the benefit of all, especially of those unbelievers who still doubt the reality of the asserted richness of some of our auriferous veins, we publish the annexed proof-positive. It is said that the mineral, as presented to Messrs. Moffat & Co., was only a fair average specimen of the vein; and further, that the gentleman who forwarded the mineral sent word also that if it produced \$10,000 they had mineral enough blasted that if it produced \$10,000 they had mineral enough blasted to produce \$350,000. We know nothing further whether it be so or not. But the public may rely fully upon the following away by Moffat & Co.: 103 lbs. gross weight of quartz rock, from Carson's Creek vein—36 lbs. gold, in bar, 8.728 pennyweights, value \$8,182.15; fineness about 907 thousandths; 18.75 per ounce, United States most value."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Information had been received at Sacramento city from Marshall's ranch, high up on the Sacramento river, of the murder of three men—Frederick Singer and John Martin, of Chicago, and Samuel Beatty, of Wisconsin—by the Indians. The latter visited the camp, pilfered and were carrying off various articles, when the men fired upon them, killing two and wounding another. Immediately becoming conscious of their error, they field to the woods. The Indians, however, pursued and dispatched them with their arrows.

The Sacramento Transcript reports a battle between a party of whites and a large party of Indians on the Coast Range. The Indians had stolen a quantity of stock belonging to Messra. Toomes and Dye, from Leonard's rancho, about one hundred and twenty-five miles above Sacramento city. A party of twenty-five started in pursuit, and among the mountains, about forty miles distant, came upon a ranchero, consisting of about 500 Indians. These they attacked, and killed about forty, the Indians having only bows and arrows. The whites returned, however, without dislodging the Indians or recovering any of the stolen stock.

REPORTED EXPEDITION TO LOWER CALIFORNIA. The San Francisco Herald speaks as follows on this subject The San Francisco Herald speaks as follows on this subject:

"For many days vague rumors have been circulating in
the community in regard to a certain secret expedition being
planned in this city for the purpose of revolutionising Lawer
California, the alleged hero being Gen. Joseph C. Morehead,
quartermaster general of the militia of this State. These
reports have at length taken shape; a grave charge has been
preferred against Gen. Morehead by Gov. McDougal, in a preferred against Gen. Morehead by Gov. McDougal, in a communication to the Legislature, to the effect that this officer has left the State under circumstances of a criminal nature; that previous to his departure he sold a portion of the arms of the State to the house of Baker, Otis & Co., of the arms of the State to the house of Baker, Otis & Co., of this city, and has appropriated the proceeds to his own use; and the Governor asks that he be empowered to offer rewards and employ extraordinary means to secure his arrest. Common report says, in addition, that Gen. Morehead chartered a vessel to proceed down to Mazatlan, touching at the intermediate ports; that on board that vessel were a number of men who have embarked in the same enterprise; and, finelly, that a descent on our quiet neighbors of Lower California has been planned in this city, and is now being put in execution. On the heels of the Governor's message a proposition has been made to request the commander of the station to send a vessel of war in pursuit of Marchead, to arrest his revolutionary schemes, and preserve the State from being embroiled with her quiet sister.

schemes, and preserve the State from being embroiled with her quiet sister.

"The Governor in his message declares that the facts set forth have been verified by affidarit. If so, the case wears a darker hus then we first supposed. The rumors we have mentioned, of a descent on Lower California, have been rife in this city for many days—long indeed previous to General Morehead's departure—but our citizens look upon plots of this nature as very stupid affairs, not worthy of notice, and they have treated the acctst expedition as a very unseening absurdity. If Gen. Morehead hel openly proclaimed his intention of revolutionizing the peninsula, we doubt if any measures would have been taken to arrest his departure—not

r citizens are not averse to any attempt to disturb the amable relations at present subsisting between our Government and that of Maxico, but simply because they would regard such an expedition as too quixotic for serious attention. In se event the rumor should prove true, we trust the Mexical authorities will not treat the affair seriously. It is too furceal to be the subject of a diplomatic correspondence, or to lead to the shedding of blood."

SUMMARY EXECUTION OF FIVE MEXICANS. he Stockton Journal of April 29th has the following

we learn from Mr. Scott, of Bonsell & Scott's Ferr naion last Sunday forenoon a band of five Mexicans, hor necestie thieves, were arrested about four miles from the Daniel Patterson's ranche with fifty head of cattle, having the brands of R. Livermore, Doctor Marsh, and Senor Alviso Wien Mr. P. inquired if the cattle were for sale, they an sweed yes; and Mr. P. struck a bargain for them at \$25 pe

sweed yes; and Mr. P. struck a bargain for them at \$25 per heal, on condition that they would drive them to Mr. Lind's corel. They consented, and Mr. P., conscious they were stolen, dispatched messengers to his neighbors for aid. While they were driving the cattle into the corel, they saw the neighbors genering, and, suspecting their object, started to fly; three were arrested before they got fairly started, another only ran a few hundred yards before he was taken, but the fifth led thearresting party a chase of over ten miles. He was finally aptured and brought back, and the whole party was out under close confinement.

finally aptured and brought back, and the whole party was put under close confinement.

"A first of twenty citizens were summoned to try the accused, who, after a patient examination of the case, pronounced their guilty, and left their punishment to the vote of the people of the neighborhood. Fifty men were present, who unaninously voted in favor of immediate execution, and twenty-fort hours were allowed them to prepare. During this timethey made each a confession, acknowledging that they were engaged for some time past in robbing the ranches of the vally. They also acknowledged their sentence to be just, and that they were employed by a band of white men. One of he prisoners was a vaquero of the notorious 'Jim Beckwith.' They gave their names as Ramon Dias, of Hetmosillo, Timoteo Sandoval, Luiz Gracia, Francisco Galvez, and Jeans Moreno, of Mazasian, Mexico.

"On Morsisy morning, at ten o'closis, the prisoners were conducted, bound, in a wagon, to a gallows which had been prepared for the purpose; the ropes had been tied to the cross beam, and, after bidding some Californians adios who were in the crowd, they themselves gave the signal for the wagon to drive on and in another moment they were all five daugling in the air, where they are yet swinging."

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

From the Panana Herald of the 19th of May we learn that there is no unusua sickness at any of the working stations on the railroad, aid that the road is progressing as fast as circumstances willpermit. It says :

"We learn that the piles have been driven across the river at Gatune, and that much grading has been completed and is receiving the rail this side the river. From the station, this side of Gorons, and which, in fact, is only about five or six miles from this city, we learn that the survey on this end of the route vill soon be finished. It is the intention to remove the static on this side, in the course of a few days, to Panama."

Three of the sersons engaged in the murders on the Chagres river have beentried at Panama, found guilty, and sentenced as follows: On of them to be shot on the public plaza at Panama : anothe in a public place in the town of Chagres ; the third, being less criminal than the others, to sixteen years hard labor in the mines of Carthagena.

The trial of the fourth murderer, who was captured at Porto Bello, speequently to the arrest of the others, was still

in Panams were opened with a false key on the 12th of May, and three thousand eight hundred dollars, in gold and silver, were stolen therefrom. She offers five hundred dollars re-

ward for the acovery of the money.

There was a severe fight at Taboga on the night of May 11, between a large party of natives and Americans, the latter belonging to vessels lying at anchor in the harbor. The natives succeeded in driving the whole party to their boats, many of them being obliged to swim to save themselves from the vengeance of their excited pursuers.

The rainy season had commenced on the Isthmus about the market seller than nearly the nearly season than the same transfer than the

The rainy season had commenced on the Ishmus about two weeks earlier than usual. The Chagres river had risen about six feet, enabling the steamers to pass up the whole Most of the overland travel from and to Panama was over

the Cruces road, that from Gorgona being almost impassable from the constant rain. The business men of the latter had abide during the rainy season.

The mining company had returned from the Calqua river, with little or no success. Gold is there without doubt, but the natives are too indolent to work for hire, and the northern man cannot withdand the climate.

man cannot withstand the climate.

The Law and Order Society has had the effect at Chagres of deterring ambling and theft almost entirely. The moment a suspicous man arrives he is waited on and ordered to leave town orbe theory into a Society descent

About thre hundred passengers for New Orleans waiting the crival of the Falcon at Chagres.

EARTHQUAKE AT VALPARAISO.

Advices from Valparaiso to the 25th of April bring the following particulars of the partial destruction of that city by an

On the 2d of April, at 61 A. M., Valparaiso was visited by one of those calamities so frequent in volcanic countries.

The severest shock ever felt since the great earthquake of

the year 1822, when Valparaise was almost totally destroyed, bas created a panic not equalled by any former event.

A severe tembling of the earth of fifteen seconds' duration, prolonged less violent to two minutes, has in so short a time destroyed several hundred dwellings.

The motion came from the south, and directed its course

to the north notwithstanding some of the northern ports of the country, as Copiapo, Coquimbo, and Cobija, have only felt very slight symptoms of the shock.

The captan of a vessel from the south reports to have felt a severe commotion in the sea, forty miles off San Antonio.

The temperature during the earthquake was hot and oppressive, but no alteration took place in the thermometer, which stood 62.

The American frigate Raritan let go, her lead immediately. and had great difficulty in hauting it in; the convulsion at the bottom of the sea having caused it to sink three feet in the

The motion of the earth was observed to be of less viole

The motion of the earth was observed to be of less violence in some parts than others not a hundred yards distant; so much so that old and decayed houses stood the shock better in some parts than newly and strongly erected edifices; and those houses in the structure of which the most timber has been employed remained almost sound.

During the eventful fifteen seconds the houses rocked to and fro as so many vessels at sea.

Not a breath of sir was perceptible during the whole of the day, and slighter shocks continued at 6.46 minutes, 6.56 minutes, 8.55 minutes, 10.55 minutes, and have continued ever since of more or less strongth and duration, and even at this moment of writing, on the 7th instant, at 1½ P. M., a short but severe motion made the inhabitants rush out of their houses.

The houses in the port, where the greater part of the commercial establishments keep their offices, have, comparatively speaking, suffered but little, being built on a solid trocky

In those parts, however, spreading along the beach, the Almandrale, Calle Nuova, and others, where the ground is loose and sandy, considerable damage has been done, and above two hundred houses are unfit for habitation. Moreabove two hundred families have been obliged to pass the first day and night in the street, partly from fear of renewed shocks, partly from the danger attending the stay in their houses.

Much damage has been done to stores where liquids, glassware, and other breakable materials are kept. We are happy to say not a single life has been lost, nor can we hear of a se-

On the 4th instant, at 12 o'clock P. M., a heavy rain set in, which lasted uninterruptedly for twelve hours, which cooled the atmosphere considerably, but destroyed still more property, pouring into the roofless houses, and compelling those who had taken refuge in the plaza and were living in tents to The loss is generally estimated, including the damage done

The loss is generally estimated, including the damage done to buildings, at one million of dollars.

The principal public buildings which have suffered are the Adonans, the churches Merced and Martz, the cartal of the national guard, the Hospital, and the Temple of St. Domingo. Commissioners have been appointed to examine the houses, and to condemn those which are in an unsound condition.

Business has only been interrupted for one day, the Custom-House having been closed by order of the intendents.

Casa Blanca, as well as Quillota, have suffered severely, and in some parts in the latter places, as well as in the capital, the ground has opened and thrown up a quantity of hot water.

The damage done in Sentiago is similar to that in Valpara with the exception that, there being a larger number of public buildings in the capital, the pecuniary loss must be severer.

There was an abortive attempt made to overthrow the Government of Chili on the 20th of April. FROM FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

TAMPA, FLORIDA, MAY 20, 1851. Three Indian prisoners, the alleged murderers of a white oy, were brought up yesterday from Caloosahatchee, in charge of Lieut. Walbridge, and were turned over to the civil uthorities of the State. It appears that the Seminoles, in an musually large council, determined to deliver these renegades nto the hands of the United States authorities, and accordingly notified the agent that upon a certain day these three nen (their names and description being furnished) would be nduced to visit the military post, for the purpose of trading. According to this arrangement, the three appeared at Fort Myers on the day appointed, and, while in the act of driving trade with the sutler, were pounced upon by the guard, and ere immediately secured and sent to Tampa. I remarked in a former correspondence that there was a decided dis on the part of the Seminoles to "keep the peace." I think here can be no question about their good intentions.

TANPA, PLORIDA, MAY 24, 1851. ed suicide by hanging in the jail at this place yesterday af-

s being at anchor at the bar off Tampa Bay, probably on he look-out for Cuba expediti-

The United States steamer Pashion, belonging to the qua termaster's department, sailed yesterday for Texas via New Orleans, loaded with mules and wagons. Among the pasengers of the Fashion were Major Jackson and Lieut. Walridge, of the army. The former goes on sick leave-the atter to join his regiment at Fort Washington, Maryland.

GOLD MINES IN MAINE.

of some recent discoveries of gold mines in the northern par of Maine, and in Lower Canada, near the Maine boundary For a year or two past gold has been obtained in Lower Canada, the principal mines being on the north branches of the Chaudiere river. The gold here is found in the sand or gravel in small particles, but no very considerable quantity has ever been obtained. Of late, however, reports of greater abundance have prevailed, and of newly discovered localities.

D. F. Locar, Esq., Provincial Geologist, spent considerable time last year in examining the geological formations on both sides of the Chaudiere. An extract from his report, in both sides of the Chaudiere. An extract from his report, in relation to the Canada gold mines, is published in Silliman's Journal for January, 1851. He says seven different places were tried, and gold found in five of them. One was on a small brook tributary to the river La Famine. This river takes its rise on the very boundary of Maine, and empties into the Chaudiere near the Seignory of Aubert Gallion. Gold was also found at the mouth of the river, and close beside the river road where it is crossed by a brook. Mr. Logan

says:

"Gold is found in the narrow ravines, with steep precipices of clay slate on each side; it also occurs in the clefts of the state constituting the bed of the streams, and in the clay and gravel on the top of the rocks, mingled with magnetic and chromatic iron. Rich specimens of quartz gold have also been found on these streams

"These five localities, as well as that of the Touffe des Pins above mentioned, the Ruisseau Lessard, and the Ruisseau du lac or du Molin, in both of which particles have been met with, are all included in the area of about sixty or eighty square miles, with a breadth of about ten miles across the stratification; and I have been informed that traces of the metal have been found on the river Metgermet, flowing into the river a la Famine."

The precious metal has also been found, it is said in the

The precious metal has also been found, it is said, in the The precious netal has also been found, it is said, in the upper part of Somerset county, Maine, recently. Mr. Gage, of Solon, who has spent two years in California, found several pieces of pure gold in a stream in the town of Moscow. Mr. Colby, of Bingham, also recently returned from California, has discovered gold on the heights of land near the Canada line. The Hallowell Gazette is informed, on good aunada line. The Hallowell Gazette is informed, on good authority, that gold has been found in the streams that flow into the west branch of the Penobscot, the head of these streams being in the vicinity of the head-waters of the streams that empty into the Chaudiere. No doubt exists of the presence of gold in the streams that flow into Moose river, emptying into Moosehead lake. The whole country around the tributaries of the west branch of the Penobscot and Moose interest in countries and moose interest.

The people of Maine are waking up to a sense of the value of these native gold deposites, and are preparing to work them to advantage. Not less than two hundred men will start this week from Hallowell for the gold region. A company of twelve men started from Gardiner yesterday, and companies are fitting out at Hellowell, Augusta, and other places to explore the El Dorade of the North. The Bath

"Considerable excitement exists in the up-river towns in relation to the recent discoveries of gold in the north part of this State, near the Canada line. One man, who has been in this State, near the Canada line. One man, who has occur in the diggings for some time, has realized, on an average, four dollars per day. Multitudes are flocking thither to seek their fortunes in this El Dorado of the North, for such they seem to consider it."

It would seem wonderful indeed if, while a new world has been planted thousands of miles away on the shores of the Pacific, in the haste of many to get rich, the golden deposites at our very doors should have been left thus long unknown and unworked.—Boston Journal.

FROM TEXAS

By a violent storm in Wharton county, on the 19th ultimo e court-house was blown down. A great deal of private

property was also destroyed.

The Democrats of Eastern Texas are to hold a Convention at Henderson next Monday to nominate a candidate for Congress. There are about helf a dozen Democrats and but one Whig running at present, and the Democra's do not like the prospect.

The great train for El Paso left San Antonio on the 7th May. It is composed of one hundred and seventy wagons, and two hundred and ten men, besides the escort. Captain ARTHUR, 1st Infantry, commands the escort.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND .- On Monday, th 9th May, about 9 o'clock in the evening, the engine of the passenger train, which left Derby for Leeds, having broken he pump rod, near the Clay-cross station, the train stopped, and the driver, after taking off the broken part, was in the act of starting, when a goods train came suddenly upon them and broke the two last carriages. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued ; for amidst the crashing of the carriages and the shrill whistle of the locomotives, rose the piercing cry of the wounded passengers. As soon as possible attention was directed to the sufferers. Mr. J. Meynell, of Taptongrove, and Mr. J. Blake, of the firm of Blake and Parkin, merchants, Sheffield, received fatal injuries; and most of the passengers were more or less seriously injured. Among the names we notice these of the following Americans : Mrs. Tennant, of Charlestown, whose thigh-bone was fractured; Mr. Tennant, her husband, seriously bruised, and Mr. Ward and Mr. Bebee, of Boston, both bruised. The wounded persons were immediately taken care of by the physicians of the neighborhood

The Cincinneti papers state that Wm. Ruszn, Beq., of that city, now on a visit to Europe, was attacked with apo plexy in the Crystal Palace on the 10th instant, and was considered in a dangerous condition. Twelve days afterwards, by the aid of steam and electricity, his family were parily from the danger attending the stay in their houses.

In the course of the following day, tents and wooden houses were erected in the Plaza de Victoria for the houseless. The captains of vessels of all nations in the port placed them at the disposal of all who wanted a refuge, either from necessity or fear, and have since then received the thanks of the Govern-

SHIPPING AND INNIGRATION. - During the month of May 477 vessels arrived at New York from foreign ports, bringing 38,436 immigrants. Of these vessels seventy-nine were under the British flag. The deaths at sea were 147, mostly infants, and 44 children were born on the passage. The arrivals from home ports of square-rigged vessels during the same period have been 114; making in all 591.

THE PLURALITY LAW IN CONNECTICUT. -On Wednes day the House of Representatives passed the bill providing for the election of State Representatives on the first day by a plurality vote. The same bill passed the Senate on Monday. So that hereafter the plurality system will prevail throughou the State, in the election of Representatives, as in the election of Senators, Members of Congress, Sheriffs, &c.

Savene Justice of a Sultan.—In the city of Aleppo, where the Christians are weak in numbers, a Turkish mob (unknown to the Government) produced the death of five, the wounding of six more, and the pillaging of one hundred houses and five churches. The Salian shot six hundred of the mob, condemned three hundred to the galleys, and put one hundred and fifty more on their trial. He has restored all the property he could recover to the Christians to whom it belonged, and recompensed the rest of the sufferers out of his own purse.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

BON THE ALTA CALIFORNIA OF APRIL 19. We have files of the Polynesian to as late date as the 29th ultimo. All anticipations of collision with the French had passed away. The negotiations which have been pending for some time between the French Commissioner, Mons. PERRYN, and H.m. R. C. WYLLIE, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have esulted in a kind of compromise, in which the King of the Hawaiian kingdom, without acknowledging the right of any foreign nation to dictate or prescribe laws affecting religious belief, or that the Government has gone beyond the exclusive powers which France herself had granted, has agreed to refer to the Legislature, which has been convoked to meet in Honolulu on the 30th of April, the questions of equality between the Catholics and Protestants, and also to whether, as a measure of political economy, French spirits uments from French subjects are to be received in the French language, and the treaty is to be adopted in French and Hawaiian. The Polynesian contains the proclamation, by authority, to this effect. The King refers his claims for damages, as heretofore urged, for the destruction of his fort, the seizur of his yacht, &c., to the decision of Louis Narolkon, thus giving a renewed token of confidence in the honor of the French nation. The President of the French Republic cannot, therefore, do otherwise than act generously as well as honorably towards King Kamehamehs, who has shown such confidence in his sense of justice. We copy the English

confidence in his sense of justice. We copy the English version of the new arrangement, as follows:

The President of the French Republic and the King of the Hawaiian Islands, animated by an equal desire to terminate the adjustment of pending difficulties between the two countries, and to prevent their return for the future, by assuring the just and complete execution of the convention of the 26th March, 1846, in regard to the points in controversy, through a new official set destined to interpret it, have chosen, for this purpose, the undersigned Commissioner of the French Rasublic, and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian Kingdom, the signers of the treaty above mentioned, who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good terms, have agreed to the terms of the following declaration:

1. The treaty of the 26th of March, 1846, will be faithfully adopted and interpreted in the two texts, French and Hawaiian, the only ones officially signed. It remains agreed, in all cases where the Foreign Judges, not understanding French, have to decide, the text of the English treaty, officially declared identical, under reserve of the third article, shall be considered as an exact translation.

2. Without admitting that, by the establishment of a custom content of the cont

considered as an exact translation.

2. Without admitting that, by the establishment of a custom-house duty of \$5 per gallon upon spirits, the Hawaiian Government have gone beyond the exclusive power which France herself had granted to them, through the means of the wording of the sixth article of the treaty above mentioned—an assertion in regard to which the undersigned French Commissioner makes all reserves—and after having proved that the effects of that duty have been profitable to France, and hurtful to the English and American trade in spirits the King of the Sandwich Islands declares himself disposed t submit the question of the reduction of duty to \$2.50 per gallon as a maximum to the Legislature, which is to assemble next month, as a measure of political economy, which the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu have recommended on

strong grounds.
3. The Government of the King cannot recognise, 3. The Government of the King cannot recognise, on the part of any foreign nation, the right of dictating or prescribing laws to them on matters which affect only the religious belief or secular education of the native subjects of the King: nevertheless, disposed to admit the third of the demands presented by M. Perrin on the 1st of February last as a friendly suggestion, destined for the examination of the Legislature which is to assemble this year, the Hawaiian Government will last these examples. place these assemble in a position to decide if the equality between the Catholics and the Protestants, under the protec-tion of the constitution and the laws, of which numerous proofs have been furnished, do not yet require something for

4. Documents presented by French citizens, in their own language, will be received in all the cases in which documents in the English language are received; but, in the cases where the employers whose duty it is to make use of these documents do not understand French, it shall be incumbent provisionally on the party interested to furnish a translation of the document produced, which, to prevent all error and discussion, shall be certified by him as true.

For the better understanding of the above agreement, the Polynesian publishes a long list of documents, consisting of the correspondence between Mons. PERMIN and Mr. WYLLIE. The rules of the Diplomatic Conference are also published. They consist of twelve articles, and seem founded in wisdom and an earnest wish to arrive at a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties between the two Governments.

The French frigate Serieuse, Capt. Coswien, was to said in a few days on a cruise. She had been three months in the port of Honolulu. The conduct of her officers and men are spoken of in high terms.

also in port, and was soon to leave. The Captain and his officers and crew are also spoken of in the same vein.

The United States revenue brig Lawrence, Capt. FRASER, arrived in Honolulu on the 25th of March. Capt. F. received a warm and cordial welcome from his numerous friends, made during a former visit.

THE POTATO DISEASE. - A correspondent sends to the Boston Courier the following recipe for the cure of the vegetable disease known as the potato rot :

"What I propose, to save this esculent from destruction, is sulphur, (or brimstone, as it is usually called.) After the ground is prepared and manured in the usual way, put a table-spoonful of sulphur in each hill. Then plant your potatoes, and cultivate in the usual way. This is all that is necessary to ensure a good crop of good sound potatoes. The toes, and cultivate in the usual way. This is all that is ne-cessary to ensure a good crop of good sound potatoes. The theory of this is, that the sulphur gradually undergoes decom-position, and evolves gasses which keep the potato free from this destructive animal. Good well-rotted barn yard manure should be used for the experiment; but if compost is used care should be taken that neither lime nor ashes are in it, for, if there is, the alkali of the lime or ashes will combine with the acid of the sulphur, and neutralize them so as to be of no effect, either as a manure or a cure for the rot."

The Paris correspondent of the New York Journal of Com-

"I have just enjoyed the pleasure of distributing among the learned bodies Lieut. Mavar's beautiful quarto of 126 pages, his investigations of the Winds and Currents of the Sea, published by authority of the Navy Department and the Bureau of Ordnance in February last. His Trade Wind Chart of the Atlantic ocean, series B, has likewise been duly

placed, and is welcomed by the savens.
"The first article of La Revue des Deux Mondes, issued on the lat instant, is a complete view of the Navy of the French Republic, by an experienced and thoroughly informed captain of a French man-of-war. He details and discusses the condition and supply of all the great arsenals and naval ports, and enters fully into the need and uses of war steamers, in which he represents France as lamentably deficient, considering the British array. Great Britain has twelve hundred merchant steamers. The captain observes: 'It is to absent sidering the British array. Great Britain has twelve hundred merchant steamers. The captain observes: 'It is to steam 'that naval warfare owes the sudden importance of its third 'mode of action—debarking troops. The expedition to Rome 'has shown us that the transportation of troops is mere play 'for our fleet. Crossing the British Channel would now, perhaps, offer fewer difficulties than crossing the Rhine.'"

FREAKS OF AN INPURIATED BULL. - Between three and FREAKS OF AN INFURIATED BULL.—Between three and four o'clock on Monday afternoon a bullock broke loose in the city of New York, and ran up the 8th svenue, attacking and severely injuring three persons. He first tossed and gored a small boy named Baxter, on 8th avenue. He next attacked a lady on 7th avenue, tossing her with his horns, frightfully wounding, and rendering her insensible. He then ran up 28th street and 8th avenue, and there attacked another lady, who had a small child with her. The child escaped, but the woman was dreadfully mangled. The efficers took charge of the wounded, and conveyed them to their respective residences. At last accounts but little hope was entertained of the recovery of any of the above persons.

Quick time on the Hudson river seems now to be the order Quick time on the Hudson river seems now to be the order of the day. The Reindeer, with 450 passengers, and spainst a strong adverse tide, claims to have beaten the New World one minute—having arrived at New York from Albany on Saturday in seven hours and forty-four minutes. From Caldwell's landing to New York—forty-five miles—her time was one hour fifty-six minutes; this was about twenty-three and a balf miles an hour! The run from Piermont, twenty-four miles, was accomplished in one hour and thirty seconds. This altogether exceeds any thing on record.

A Datus or Bass Possvas.-Mr. Emerson, in one of A DRINK or BREE FOREVER.—Mr. Emerson, in one of his lectures, tells a story to exemplify the stability of things in England. He says that William of Wyckham, about the year 1150, endowed a house in the neighborhood of Windhester, to provide a measure of beer and a sufficiency of bread to every one who asked it, forever; and when Mr. Emerson was in England he was curious to test this good man's credit, and he knocked on the door, preferred his request, and received his measure of beer and his quantum of bread, though its donor had been dead seven hundred years!

There are at the present time six men under sentence of death in the New York city prison.